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look to find *Pellaea atropurpurea* and *Asplenium rutamuraria*, but the writer searched every promising cliff in vain. *Equisetum variegatum* has been collected in Williamstown, and *Selaginella rupestris* in Sheffield, but as far as the writer's observation shows they seem to stick to those two corner towns of the state.

AUBURNDALE, MASS.

Asplenium angustifolium in Louisiana

FRANCIS W. PENNELL

While collecting last August in West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana, I was much impressed with the number of distinctly northern plants occurring there. Most of these have already been noticed by Dr. R. S. Cocks of Tulane University, New Orleans, to whom this aspect of the flora is quite familiar. But one species of fern which I collected there he assures me is a new record for the state, and as it seems such a remarkable one, I wish to report it here.*

West Feliciana Parish is situated along the east bank of the Mississippi River just south of the Mississippi state line. Its topography is much broken, consisting of low hills reaching two or three hundred feet above sea level. There is much woodland, largely of oaks and deciduous trees of northern species, in low ground largely of *Magnolia grandiflora* L. Ravines—quite dry while I was there—abound, on the steep banks of which ferns grow in profusion. It was along one of these that I came upon a considerable colony of *Asplenium angustifolium* Michx., growing in company with *Asplenium filix-foemina* (L.) and *Dryopteris patens* (Sev.). The exact locality to be cited is: near Alexander Creek, on land adjoining the plantation of Mr. Edward Butler, Catalpa, La., 5 miles

*Since writing the above I have been informed by Dr. Cocks that Dr. Carpenter recorded this plant from the same Parish. Still, the record is a noteworthy one.—F. W. P.

north from Bayou Sara and 11 miles south of the Mississippi line. The plant was in good fruit August 22 and 23 and is represented by my numbers 4312 and 4334 collected in company with Mr. Butler.

In Mohr's "Plant-Life of Alabama," this fern is listed from the mountain region of that state at 1,500 feet elevation and even as far north as Pennsylvania its distribution seems to be largely montane. To find it in Louisiana at less than 200 feet elevation is indeed surprising. However, in common with *Adiantum pedatum* L. and other plants of the same district it may be looked for in the hilly country of Western Mississippi to Vicksburg and beyond—doubtless the break in its distribution is actually much less than would at first appear.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

A belated Maidenhair

L. S. HOPKINS

On last Thanksgiving morning (Nov. 28, 1912) while looking for late specimens of *Botrychia* at Cheswick, Allegheny Co., Pa., a small but vigorous plant of the common maidenhair (*Adiantum pedatum* L.) was found. As it is unusual to find the maidenhair at this season, it seems advisable to make a brief record of its occurrence.

The plant which was seemingly a young one bore eleven fronds ranging in size from small to medium. All of the fronds were green when collected, but two became somewhat brown in the process of drying. None bore fruit.

The records of the local weather bureau show that the freezing point or lower was reached nine times during November as follows: on the 2d, 3d, and 15th, 32°; on the 16th, 31°; on the 24th and 25th, 28°; on the 26th, 31°;